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PUSH RADIOFICATION OF BULGARIAN ENTERPRISES, OFFICES

Dimo Donev

Radio becomes a cultural necessity and a powerful educational medium only when a nation has liberated itself from capitalist plundering and oppression. After 9 September 1944, radio, together with the other cultural acquisitions, became more and more a part of the regular life of the working people in Bulgaria. Under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the people's government created in villages and cities an extensive radio network which is being enlarged each year. By the end of 1950, more than 500 enterprises and offices were radiofied with 3,266 loud-speakers.

Although there is a considerable number of radiofied establishments, there is still no completely radiofied enterprise. A large part of the radiofied enterprises, such as, "Vulkan," "Metal," "Khristo Botev," "Stalin," "VZ," "G. Dimitrov," "1 May" in Sofia, etc., have small-scale radio centers with one to four loud-speakers. The mines at Dimitrovo have a better radiofication system, and the centers can drive 150 loud-speakers; however, there the communal dwellings are not attached to the radio network. Only the "Stalin" Nitrogen Fertilizers Plant and the "Maritsa 3" Steam Electric Power Station are completely radiofied.

Until the end of 1950, the radiofication of enterprises and offices was carried out on the basis of demands submitted by the workers through their trade union. These demands were acted upon by the administrations of enterprises. The receiving sets were supplied by various means. Often, the installation of the receiving sets was performed by private individuals who charged too much and did not install high-quality equipment, as was the case with the MTS at Kolarovgrad, the "Malchika" State Industrial Enterprise, etc. This shows that the radiofication of enterprises and offices was accomplished in a haphazard manner. They were not included in the general plan of the former radiofication section of the Main Broadcasting Directorate.

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Since the beginning of this year and after the institution of the Radiofication Directorate at the Ministry of Post, Telephone, and Telegraph, a certain interest has been displayed toward the radiofication of enterprises, mines, construction projects, MTS, state farms, and offices, at the same time that the radiofication of the inhabited localities was taking place.

This centralization of radiofication, placed in the hands of a responsible state office, is a guarantee that future installations will be accomplished according to plan, economically, and will be of high quality.

The inclusion of radiofication projects in a plan is done from scratch and is carried on one year before the set time. The inhabited localities concerned, i.e., the plants, mines, MTS, state farms, schools, and enterprises are the first ones to put in their demands through the city or okoliya people's soviets. The importance of each of these demands is evaluated by the okoliya people's soviet in collaboration with the radiofication section of the okoliya post, telephone, and telegraph department, acting under the direction of the okrug committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. After approval, the demand is referred to the Radiofication Office at the Ministry of Post, Telephone, and Telegraph, which draws up an annual general plan for radiofication. This plan is put into execution after approval by the Council of Ministers.

For the time being, at some places the persons and establishments concerned still do not know the manner in which the radiofication plans are carried out, and for that reason the work is being hampered, although the need is great. In studying the need for radiofication, the people's soviets do not take into consideration the enterprises and offices in their rayon. They do not grasp the full importance receiving sets for workers' political and cultural education as well as for early fulfillment of production plans. Thus, for instance, in the proposals of people's soviets for projects in 1951, there are no specifications for radiofication of enterprises. This is also true for 1952, even though certain establishments are in great need of radiofication. Only for the coming year, at the workers' demand, the managements of 160 enterprises have promised the KTD to supply the enterprises with receiving sets or to enlarge the present ones.

On the other hand, the managements of enterprises which have undertaken the obligation of securing receiving sets have not made their needs known to the people's soviets. This uncoordinated activity will cause a large part of the enterprises to fail to supply receiving sets. It is necessary that close touch be kept with the people's soviets and that they have a knowledge of the needs of enterprises and offices.

Trade unions, too, should be vitally interested in the radiofication of enterprises and offices. The trade union of an enterprise which has been included in the KTD radiofication plan must help the administration of the enterprise in carrying out that work. The General Workers Trade Union and its Central Committee should also cooperate with the KTD in executing a decision for radiofication.

Radiofication is not completed merely by supplying receiving sets and radio equipment. Technical upkeep is also necessary, as well as delivering spare parts and other necessary material. Those enterprises which have not registered their receiving sets with the okrug office of post, telephone, and telegraph radiofication service, will not be able to receive technical assistance from them or materials to keep them going. This imposes an obligation on the administrations of enterprises which have radio receiving sets and devices to notify the okrug post, telephone, and telegraph office in writing, and to register this equipment.

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